At Washington City, B. C.
NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN COMPANY. LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, RICHARD T. GREENER, JOHN H. COOK,

Pair s or Seaschippions: Single copies, \$2.50 per year, ADDRESS FREDERICK BOUGLASS, Jr.,

Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

For New National Eastdoes not hold itself responsible views expressed by correspondents. Well written and teresting communications will be gladly received.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1873. To the Editors of the New National Era:

The recent address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams on Secretary Seward, to which you have alluded in an editorial, while scholarly and able, as all productions from the Adamses are, yet failed to do justice to Mr. Lincoln, and vastly overestimated the influence of Mr. Seward over the lamented

President.

With all of Mr. Lincoln's bluntness and lack of the polish acquired from the schools, he had, nevertheless, a native bon hommie—a shrewd and accurate perception in his esti-mate of character. He was quick to detect After the adj the value of a man whether he was educated opinions, and used it for good ends. It is quite natural that Mr. Adams in his culogy of his friend (to whom, by the ways) than to any other man, he owed his mission to England) should not notice in the halo which friendship throws about a great name, the men of equal weight in moulding public affairs in those dark days of the rebellion. Mr. Seward was always hasty in judgment, and needed the cooler head and subtle brain behind to check or stimulate now and then. This he found in his earlier and later years Thurlow Weed-the real brain of New York State. He found it afterward in the heckings, more frequent than are as yet known, of his former rival for the Presidency. Mr. Adams was out of the country for four granted that every dispatch he received was the emanation of Mr. Seward's brain. Such patches, as they may be seen on file in the Department of State, with interlineations crasures, paragraphs toned down, objectionable words stricken out and "back bone" often put in; are in the unmistakable chiregraphy of Abraham Lincoln, and indicate leading the President, the rail-splitter of Illinois led him. None of this is said with a view to belittling the fame, even were it possible, of one who led so active and useful a life. His early career, anti-slavery services, and magnanimity (we should rather say pa triotism) in accepting a place under his rival gave evidence of a superior mind and a true

His last speech in the Senate was regarded as another 7th of March effort, and many thought it would consign Mr. Seward to the same oblivion to which the latter speech sent Mr. Webster. Those whose good fortune it was to be behind the scenes from 1861 to 1865, and know the various pulleys, drops, and falls; the lights and other accessories used to make the tragedy of Rebellion go on properly, until it ended in the last fatal scene—the bullet of the conspirator striking down the master-actor, and the curtain falling with sombre forebodings—knew well that many whose names are scarcely heard did much of the more important work to which we owe the preservation of liberty in America. Stever, Cameron, Sumner, Wade, and Andrew, if ever their note-books, letters, and diaries are published, will tell the real history of the rebellion as it has never been written.

It is neither too eulogistic nor impolitic at oblivion to which the latter speech

achievement of fortune, and even opulence, clusters around and about you—a good record, golfer, fame, and history.

It is neither too culogistic nor impolitic at this time to say that probably no man oftener than to Charles Sumner, did Abraham Lincoln go for advice. Certainly no statesman of the time held up before the President a loftier ideal of the new America he was forming. Not only consulted privately and publicly, Mr. Sumner's opinion was sought for on account of his long and honorable position on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the most intricate questions of international law and the subtlest niceities of international law and the subtlest niceities of international polity. On the very Sunday preceeding his assassipation Mr. Lincoln sent for Mr. Sumner to confer with him at the front.

As a matter of notoriety in diplomatic circles here, if not in the newspapers, Mr. Lincoln sent for a hundred the misfortunes and responsibilities to shoulder the misfortunes around and about you—a good record, clusters around and about you—a poid record may the may be an around and about you—a poid record may the may be an around and about you—a poid of page, fame, and history.

In fine, trusting, hoping, the the may hoping you have been as presiding officer of this representative tribunal of your own dear commonwealth; a

As a matter of notoriety in diplomatic circles here, if not in the newspapers, Mr. Lincoln always spoke in the highest terms of the aid and encouragement he received from Mr. Sommer. We have in mind a Representative from New York, to whom when the question of Mr. Seward's inducence over him was mooted to the President said, the mooted to the President said and the president said the presi mooted to the President, said: "Senator

Mr. Adams could not be expected in the limits of an oration to do justice to all of Mr. in the following language: Seward's cotemporaries any more than we can do him entire justice in a column. His duty was to eulogize Mr. Seward, and he has performed that duty well. He could, however, in a paragraph have thrown a garland on that grand head which looms up through all the rebellion—the great face of our civil war—without taking a leaf from the bays crowning the head of the great Secretary. This is what he did not do, and in consequence is censurable. As it is not possible for many white men to put themselves in the position of the negro and feel his wrongs as wronged with him, so it is, perhaps, too much to ask that the scholarly sad words good-bye, perhaps for the last land on that grand head which looms up

eral issues after they have been made, rather than to take the initiative in them. We are Mr. Lynch bore a calm, dignified, and manly not unmindful, even while penning this, of countenance peculiarly his own. He stood his services in the Free Soil party; but we on the Speaker's platform—not occupying his assert that, of late he has seemed to fear for seat, as that was taken by Mr. Webster duron the Speaker's platform—not occupying his assert that, of late he has seemed to fear for seat, as that was taken by Mr. Webster during the exercises—the perfect embodiment of menced by Mr. Lincoln and unfortunately not yet put beyond jeopardy. If in ancient days it was a sign of disgrace to despair of the Republic, it should be, at least, a reterminent of the Republic, it should be, at least, a reterminent of the Speaker's platform—not occupying his seat, as that was taken by Mr. Webster during the exercises—the perfect embodiment of among all classes of people in this District and I have yet to hear anything except condemnation of such a contemptible attack. As a man of family, with daughters bloomter the delivery of Mr. Houston's speech, he is not as a man of family, with daughters bloomter the delivery of Mr. Houston's speech, he is not provided that was a man of family, with daughters bloomter the delivery of Mr. Houston's speech, he is not provided the people of the District, ought to take some action in the matter. My business takes me among all classes of people in this District and I have yet to hear anything except condemnation of such a contemptible attack.

# NEW NATIONAL ERA.

THE NEW WATTOWAL BRACAND CITIZEN.

VOL. IV.-NO. 17.1 WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

5 Copies for \$10.

Closing Scenes of the Mississippi pathetic voice, the following extemporaneous STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Closing Scenes of the Mississippi Legislature.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 24, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era:

In the midst of the business of the spring term of our court, I managed to get a "time lough?" for a couple of days to attend to the closing scenes of our Legislature. I had been an almost weekly visitor at Jackson for the first four or five weeks of the session, got a fair peep at a good many members, and gave you the result thereof. A good time would always be ahead for me on my visits, but the closing scenes of the Legislature were enjoyable in the extreme.

Leaving Vicksburg at 8 P. M., we arrived in Jackson about 11 P. M., and, on casting our eyes towards the Capitol, we saw it brilliantly illuminated, which told us that there was a night session. We hastened toward the building and found both branches engaged in active legislation. They remained in session until one o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until half-past nine the next morning.

After the adjournment, all parties—members and their friends—were invited to a photel to partake of a champagne supper.

or not, and with that original frankness of hotel to partake of a champagne supper, disposition for which he was noted he drew given by the Vicksburg and Ship Island

hotel to partake of a champagne supper, given by the Vicksburg and Ship Island Railroad Company. Speeches were soon in order, and the effects of the champagne were not far behind.

On Saturday morning the members drifted toward the Capitol with a rather melancholy countenance, and but little business was transacted. We got the wind of a grand token to come off at the closing hour of the session, and we knew that all parties concerned would do honor to the occasion. It was proposed by one or two members that present be made to Hon. John R. Lynch, Speaker of the House, as this would be his farewell to the Legislature, he having been elected to Congress from this State. A watch and chain was decided upon, and every member—Republicans and Democrats—contributed towards it. The watch is a beautiful stem-winder, and engraved upon the back.

For your manifestations of confidence and respect, accept my earnest and sincere thanks. In regard to your token of admiration, language is inadequate to express my thanks. I shall ever preserve it in grateful remembrance of the generous hearts of those who contributed to it. To you, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments and continued appreciation are ever due.

We may possibly have done some things which we should have done; but as a whole, I feel confident that we have done more good thin evil. It is my earnest wish that when you all return to your respective constituents you may be the recipients of that response of welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Rest assured, gentlemen, that wherever you may be, or whatever may be your calling, you carry with you the best wishes of your late presiding officer.

Again, thanking you, gentlemen, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Previous to the above exercises, Mr. Kinstute to a pour late of the pour token of admiration, language is inadequate to express my thanks. In regard to your deaths. In regard to your deaths. In regard to your deaths. years; he communicated solely with the State Department, and, of course, took it for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the emanation of Mr. Seward's brain. Such is not the fact. The original drafts of disand full one yard long. Our friend, Hon. James H. Riles, of Panola county, was selected to present the watch, and no one could have done it in handsomer style. He was peculiarly happy in his delivery, and his speech was couched in most elegant lanmost plainly that, instead of Mr. Seward guage. For fear I may do the speech injustice, I send it to you rerbatim :

MR. SPEAKER:

The members of the House over whom you have presided so long and so well, with so much impartiality, and so much of the debonair, irrespective of party, have generously contributed and complimentarily confided the agreeable task upon me of presenting to you the gold watch and chain which I now send o your desk by the son of one of Mississippi's

deceased Speakers.

Believe me, sir, it is not for its intrinsic worth, nor for its intrinsic show, but rather as a memento of our high admiration and respect for you as a gentleman, citizen, and Speaker.

After the delivery of Mr. Pile's speech our Summer's opinion has more weight with me to-day than the Secretary's."

young friend Hon. R. W. Houston, of Issaquena county, obtained the floor and made a most touching and eloquent speech, couched

MR. SPEAKER:

I see, sir, from the clock, that the hour will soon arrive when you will be called upon to perform the last remaining act of your official duty as Speaker, in announcing the House of Representatives of this State adjourned in the

bis wrongs as wronged with him, so it is, perhaps, too much to ask that the scholarly Adams—the descendant of a line of scholars and statesmen, himself the progenitor of sons worthy of the ancestral fame—should sympathize with the illiterate rail-splitter of sons worthy of the ancestral fame—should sympathize with the illiterate rail-splitter of silinois, spring from the "poor white trash" of Kentucky, educated in the log cabin and on the hustings of his adopted State, the Rudolph of Hapsburg of his family, the Gromwell of our history.

In like manner the habits and tastes and pursuits of Mr. Adams have tended to make him conservative and disposed to accept liberal issues after they have been made, rather

During the delivery of the above speeches

idopted.

For your manifestations of confidence and

Previous to the above exercises, Mr. Kins brough, a prominent Democratic member offered highly complimentary resolutions to Speaker Lynch, for his impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over that body. And after the adjournment the Democratic members presented Mr. Lynch with a beautifully collected group of their rignette. The Democratic portion of the Legislature ioined heartily in these tokens of respectnot because Mr. Lynch coincides with them in any of their political measures, as he is strictly a party man—but there is a way of treating one's political opponents so as to nd their respect and admiration. Mr. Lynch has this peculiar adaptability, and is held in high esteem by his political opponents. I doubt that Schuyler Colfax ever descended the Speaker's stand in the House of Representatives at Washington, taking with him such a high degree of respect and admiration as Mr. Lynch takes with him in leaving the Legislature. He goes from the Legislature of our own dear commonwealth to take a seat in the higher legislative body at Washington, still to labor for us with the same degree of honesty and ability which have characterized his labors in the Legislature. One might wonder at the exceedingly rapid and brilliant success of this young mar who has had no advantages in life other than those brought about by his own native perseverance. The answer can be summed up

in one word-he is honest! During the seven months he was acting as Justice of the Peace he turned over to the State Treasurer the sum of \$450, collected from fines, &c. When he went to settle with the Treasurer he was surprised at the large amount to be turned over for such a short period, and he remarked that very few justices turn over that amount as collected from fines for seven years, instead of seven

Just before the adjournment a committee vas sent to the Governor informing him that the Legislature was ready to adjourn, and inviting him up. He came and delivered one of his characteristic and manly speeches, reviewing the course of the body, and giving some wholesome advice. No one doubts but that Governor Powers is an honest and conscientious officer, and appreciating highly the ame qualities in others. After the delivery of his speech we were invited, in common nbers, to his mansion to partake concourse of citizens, and after partaking of the good things which ladened the Governor's table, Capt. Harper, of this city, took possession of the piano, all parties gathered around it and joined in the beautiful chorus of "Home, Sweet Home." And so ended one of the happiest sessions of our Legisla-

The fact that the Board has retained the party for years and continues to retain, stamps the foul scandal as false. It shows that the report is not believed; but is raked up from the scum of defamation to satisfy an unholy craving. Does it not argue that such vilifiers are not true friends of the colored people?

the Republic, it should be, at least, a reproach to-day to despair of freedom—to question whether or not justice will prevail.

QUIVIS.

As a man of family, with daughters blooming into womanhood, I feel this as an outrage
upon all of us. Not being an anonymous
tooking upon every man within the hall as
his friend, and delivered in a deep bass, but

MOBALITY.

house, we came upon a party of colored men and women carrying away a wounded colored man upon a sled. At a little distance in the field were the dead bodies of two colored I man upon a sled. At a little distance in the field were the dead bodies of two colored men. About 200 yards nearer the court house were three dead bodies of colored men, and from that point to the court house and its vicinity the ground was thickly strewn with dead. We were unable to find the body of a single white man, or ascertain the loss of the whites. Colored women assert that two wagon loads of whites, dead and wounded, were carried away, but it is persistently denied by any of the whites claiming to have knowledge of the actual loss, they asserting that but one man on their side was killed, and Hadnot and Harris were worded. We may state here that Hadnot has since died in Alexandria. We send herewith a plan of the court house and its defenses. A space of about 200 yards square was inclosed in a slight earthwork, with a ditch inside. This ditch was from 10 to 18 inches in depth, and the breastwork in front of it from 20 to 30 inches in height, and was protected in front by 2½-inch planking. On the lower side of the court house the greater portion of the breastwork was composed of planking alone, laid in zig-zags, and without ditches. osed of planking tithout ditches.

without ditches.

From what information we could get, we believe that the fight commenced on Sunday, the 13th inst., between 10 and 11 a. m., and continued until nearly dark. Of the numbers engaged on either side it is impossible for us to form any definite idea, though we are satisfied that the parties holding the court house were less in number than their assailants. It is asserted by the colored people that the assailants consisted of parties from the parishes of Winn, Rapides, Natiehtoches, Catahoula, and Caddo, in addition to those from Grant; but they were either unable or unwilling, to give us the names of any parties participating in the attack. This information, however, will doubtless be obtained hereafter. All statements that we have heard agree subin the attack. This information, however, will doubtless be obtained hereafter. All statements that we have heard agree substantially in the main particulars. It is agreed that the attacking party was commanded by C. C. Nash, and the assailed by a man named Lee Allen; that a surrender was domained and refused; that the besieged were given 30 minutes to remove their women and children, and that at the expiration of that time the fight was commenced by the assailing party. Appended hereto, and marked A, is the statement of a meeting between Columbus C. Nash and Col. De Klyne. The attacking party had in their possession a small cannon, taken from the steamboat James T. Moore, from which they fired bolts, a sample of which we deposit in your office. The besieged had rigged up a couple of guns by fastening lengths of gas-pipe on rafter timbers, blocking up one end with a pine plug, and drilling a touch-hole. One of these was bursted while trying it, some days before the fight, and the other has not the appearance of a farewell repast. We found there a large fight, and the other has not the appearance

Some time during the afternoon the besieged were drawn from the fight and from their breastworks into the court-house. One end of this building was without windows, nor had the besieged prepared loopholes. A colored man named Isalah Atkins informed us that Mr. Nash had forced a colored man called Pink to come to this end of the building and hold a pine torch to the edge of the roof until it causely fire. It is our onjoin to the control of the said orderly, and the people of the roof until it causely fire. It is our onjoin to the control of the said orderly, and the people of the roof until it causely fire. It is our onjoin to the control of the said to the fire the said to the said the said to the said the said the said to the said the said the said to the said the said the s Washington, D. C., April 24, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era:

Is there not virtue enough, moral sentiment sufficiently strong in the community to compel individuals filling public places of recomment individuals filling public places of recommendation of many of the bodies go far to prove esteemed citizen of Grant parish. He writes

down without mercy. The position and condition of many of the bodies go far to prove the sponsibility and character, not to engage in forking up as has lately been done for no good purpose, disgraceful, yes, immoral scandal, detrimental to society? Are editors, or any other class of men to be permitted to use their attainments in manufacturing vulgar and in decent allusions, but so studiously guarded and covered as not to be within the scope of the law, and yet so obviously personal and pointed in language as to make it easy in deciding who is the party aimed at?

Are they to be permitted to outrage decrency without fear of the reprobation of an insulted community. I, for one, feel, Mr. Editor, that if the article in the Republican had referred to me or mine, the editor of the Republican, or its supposed author, would have been obliged to retract or deny it.

If the individual alluded to in the Republican had referred to me or mine, the editor of the Republican, or its supposed author, would have been obliged to retract or deny it.

If the individual alluded to in the Republican had referred to me or mine, the editor of the Republican, or its supposed author, would have been obliged to retract or deny it.

If the individual alluded to in the Republican be fore the Board and have the person removed?

If the land the bediet of the Republican is from the peace deviced the warehouse, between the dead the river, were the dead the river, were the dead the river, were the dead the river which carries with it a sense of conviction of the truth gone under for concealment, and were there shot like dogs. Many were shot in the back conse of six done of a dual nost. One man still lay with his hands clasped in supplication; the advite head of a nother was completely flattened in the back carn be a dozen would near him. Natchitoches, Sabine, Catahoula, and the finite head almost all had their brains literally blown out. It is asserted by the colored people that after the price of the mind their brains literally blown out. It are very unlikely to recover. We are in-formed that since the fight parties of armed men have been scouring the country, surmen have been scouring the country, sur-rounding Colfax, taking the mules and other property of the colored people.

ops sent there as averting a disturbance.
Very respectfully,
T. W. DE KLYNE,

Col., Assistant Adjutant General.
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Col., Assistant Inspector General.

An Immense Meeting of Colored Citizens—The Massacre in Grant Parish Desounced.

New Orleans, April 22.—There was an immense meeting of colored citizens held here to-night to take action on the massacre in Grant Parish. The massacre was denounced as a causeless murder of men acting under the law and summoned as a posse to defend officials, all of whom were white. The State administration was warmly indorsed, and the President and Congress urged to sustain Governor Kellogg and save the colored men from the wrath of the Democracy. Ex-Governor Pinchback and Antoine made speeches declaring that the massacre had united the Republicans.

New York, April 25.—A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Times yesterday says:

Governor Kellogg sent the State militia to Tangiapahoa parish, installed the officers of that parish, scattered a mob who had collected, and restored order. He has purchased a steamboat, armed it with a twelve-pound howitzer and organized a battalion of cavalry, intended, in case of necessity, to run up the rivers and bayous which, at this stage of the the rivers and bayous which, at this stage of the case of the Attorney General to prosecute McEnery and others under the usurpation act, and also for treason. He has offered a large reward for evidence that will lead to a conviction of those who were engaged in the recent mass sacre at Grant parish. The following is his letter to Attorney General Field, directing him to prosecute McEnery for treason: those who were engaged in the recent mas-sacre at Grant parish. The following is his letter to Attorney General Field, directing him to prosecute McEnery for treason:

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1873.

Hon. A. P. Field, Attorney General:

SIR: Many citizens of the State having complained to me of your failure to prosecute the persons who, on the 5th day of March, 1873, organized an armed resistance to, and participated in an attack when the certained. little persons who, on the 5th day of March, 1873, organized an armed resistance to, and participated in an attack upon the constituted and legal authorities of the State, whereby the lives of several citizens were sacrificed, and as I am advised that the persons who committed that outrage were guilty of the apital crime of treason, and having information in my possession which implicates John McEnery in the crime aforesaid, and believing the State can establish that he and his address and abettors have continued to maintain their treasonable organization and are still projecting and levying a war against the screin the parish of Grant, if not directly planned and ordered by this man and his associates, was the result of their treasonable acts against the State government, I therefore direct you to lay before the grand jury of this parish such proof as may be furnished you looking to the indictment of the said you looking to treason. You will spare John McEnery, and any other person implicated with him, for treason. You will spare time connecting with the ports of Savannah and Charleston. And there is this remark and Charleston. And there is this remark table fact to be observed, that the Southwestern trend of the Atlantic coast, below

Massachusetts.

The city is quiet and orderly, and the peo-le are paying taxes fast.

occurrence.

Retrospection back to the year 1860 will give both the immediate and remote causes of this most fatal blow to law and order and the future labor interest of Louisiana.

Mr. D. W. Shaw, a citizen of the parish of

the future labor interest of Louisiana.

Mr. D. W. Shaw, a citizen of the parish of Grant, and for over thirty years a resident of the parish of Hapides, was appointed to the office of sheriff of the parish of Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, was commissioned by Governor Kellogg and gave his bond of office, and had entered fully upon the duties of that office.

James Hadnot, a fusion legislator, with a dozen or more of his friends, armed with revolvers, visited Colfax some time in the early part of April for the purpose of interviewing Sheriff Shaw and the other officers, and ascertain what they intended to do about the claims of other parties to these offices. Hadnot said to Sheriff Shaw—"Are you determined not to surrender your office to C. C. Nash?" In reply, Sheriff Shaw—"Are you determined not to surrender your office to C. C. Nash?" In reply, Sheriff Shaw astated that he held his office by virtue of a commission of Governor Kellogg, approved by the Senate, and if the Governor wanted him to surrender his office to any one, the Governor must communicate with him in person; that he in-

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Coll. De Kirne makes the following report of an interview with C. C. Mash, who is add the control of the collection of the collecti

western trend of the Atlantic coast, below the capes of Delaware, gives a much nearer line of transportation from St. Louis, the great centre of the Mississippi Valley, to Port Royal, than to the northern shipping ports of New York and Boston. While freights may be lower over the northern roads for the home markets of the Eastern roads for the home markets of the Eastern Ruffin, Eq., J. R. Andrews, Lewis Hagelians.

riegins may be lower over the northern roads for the home markets of the Eastern States, it must be much cheaper to take the southern roads for all products intended for foreign markets, as the following table of distances clearly shows:

St. Louis to New York, 1,201 miles; to Port Royal, 945 miles; Louisville to New York, 986 miles; to Port Royal, 753 miles; to Port Royal, 753 miles; to Port Royal, 753 miles; to Port Royal, 856 miles; to Port Royal, 856 miles; to Port Royal, 856 miles.

Cincinnati is the point from which, going West, the distances favor the Southern route. This little table may do a world of good for the bread-and-meat enters of the North. It says to the great consolidating and monopolizing railroad lines which govern our tables, "Reduce your freights or you lose trade."

Here containly were the presented conductions and starped as the second of the conduction of the lost and bring water.

Gen. Crook appears to have conquered a term of the conduction of the conduction of the lost and bring water.

rade."
Here, certainly, are the principal condi-Here, certainly, are the principal condi-tions, now first realized by the South for the building up of a new city on their own de-lightful coast. It needs only enterprise and pen-averance to succeed; and all should half the project as a very important part of the grand work of Southern reconstruction, in which the South can hardly fail to receive the cordial cooperation of Northern capital and Northern skilled labor.—N. Y. Tribune.

suiting respectable colored people when in street, by which so many are dazzled and beguiled to ruin. A Hemphis paper, speaking of the gift, says it is the first donation bestowed on the South by a citizen of a North-

sel toward the loaf we are asking for:

Legislation for the colored man as such ceased to-day, and he, as an element of strife, passes quietly out of politics forever. This, my countrymen, is a fit and proper sequence to the complete and triumphal success of the Republican party last autumn, under the last who do up their hair a lamode.

RATES OF ADVERTISING TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES

resented in Senate and Assembly, do mac

as follows:

SECTION 1. No citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any necommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by inn-keepers, by common carriers, whether on land or water; by licensed owners, managers or lessees of theatres, or other places of amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schoods and public institutions of learning, and by cemetery associations.

SEC. 2. The violation of any part of the first section of this act shall be deemed a misdemenor, and the party or parties violating the same shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than 6fty dollars, or more than five hundred dellars.

SEC. 3. Discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word "white," or any other term in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation now existing in this State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately. SECTION 1. No citizen of this State shall,

## That Caldwell Reception

That Caldwell Reception.

We deem it our duty, in behalf of the people of Leavenworth, to say to the newspacing of exilon. A Caldwells return, that the arrival of exilon. A Caldwells return, that the arrival at competing emporium, since they have quite outgrown any feelings of jealowsy, and may even rejoice at such wholesome competition as she can set up.

There is one reason why the splendid harbor of Port Royal has attracted so little attention heretofore. It is situated half way between the long-established ports of Charleston and Savannah, both of which have railway connection inland, with old steamer lines to New York; and it is only recently that the harbor has been perfectly buoyed by the Coast Survey Board. Now, however, under the late Prof. A. D. Bache, it has been thoroughly furnished in this respect; and it is officially announced that it can be entered by "any vessel yet built, without a pliot," the only direction necessary being to sail in and out by the colored sides of the hours which carer sailer grades. as she can set up.

There is one reason why the splendid barbor of Port Royal has attracted so little attention heretofore. It is situated half way between the long-established ports of Charleston and Savannah, both of which have railway connection inland, with old steamer lines to New York; and it is only recently that the harbor has been perfectly buoyed by the Coast Survey Board. Now, however, under the late Prof. A. D. Bache, it has been thoroughly furnished in this respect; and it is officially announced that it can be entered by "any vessel yet built, without a pilot," the only direction necessary being to sail in and out by the colored sides of the buoys, which every sailor understands.

The late completion of the railroad from Port Royal to Augusta gives a through trunk line of communication to Nashville, St. Louis Memphis, and all the rincinal disconting the residual properties. t of the said Louis, Memphis, and all the principal distributing points of the South, at the same time connection with the sam

Gen. Crook appears to have conquered a peace in Arizons. His campaign against the Apaches has not been altogether one of Testaments and garden seeds; but has been persevering and consistent. The red new who have just surrendered to him have been among the most venemous and rascally known to the whites. If they go on the reservations prepared for them, escaping the meddling of rum-selling white settlers, and behave themselves, Arizona will be comparatively safe and quiet. Such a consummation of a firm policy will be a great moral victory.

We present below the closing remarks of our friend Wm. H. Johnson, the effective campaigner, in his report on the civil rights bill, as advocated in the New York Legislature. It passed by a vote of 90 to 11 in the Lassembly, and 24 to 3 in the Senate. We are not so sanguine that with the passage of this bill all "legislation for the colored man as such" will cease. No paltry fifty dollars fine will deter wealthy negro-haters from insulting respectable colored people when in sulting respectable colored people when in sulting respectable colored people when in the colored people with the passage of this bill all "legislation for the colored man as unch" will cease. No paltry fifty dollars the colored people when in the colored people when in the colored people when in the colored people with the colored people with the business emulation of his stock-manipulation of his